## FIVE VOTES FOR THE VETO.

THE SENATE ALMOST A UNIT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

It Passes the River and Harbor Bill Over the Vete by a Vote of 56 to 5-The President Is Severely Criticised, and It Is Suggested that Congress Ought to Check or Abolish the Veto Power.

WARRINGTON, June 3,-The Senate to-day passed, by a vote of 50 to 5, the River and Har-bor bill over the President's veto. The five negative votes came from Democratic Senators, namely, Mesers, Bate of Tennessee, Chilton of Texas, Hill of New York, Smith of New Jersey, and Vilas of Wisconsin.

The debate preceding the vote occupied about four hours, and was opened by Mr. Vest (Dem. Mo.), who said that no other subject could be presented to the Senate, outside of the nationa onor, more important to the people of the United States than the question whether the great works of internal improvement were to be suspended and a large number of them destroyed, or whether, in case the veto was sustained, Congress would proceed to enact another River and Harbor bill at this ression. There were statements in the President's message, he said, as to which, with all due respect to the President and his high office, something should be said in defence of the two Houses of Congress. While unquestionably the President of the United States had the constitutional power to exercise his veto prerogative, it was not the idea of the Constitution that that veto power should be exercised as one of the ordinary inatrumentalities of administering the Govern ment. The veto power had been exercised only seven times in the first twenty-eight years of the Government-twice by Washington and five times by Madison, never by John Adams or Thomas Jefferson.

Mr. Vest then discussed the message in detail, and pointed out various inaccuracies in it. Among these was the statement that the bill appropriated directly about \$14,000,000 and covered continuing contracts to the amount of \$62,000,000. The former sum exceeded the actual figures by \$1,390,000, and the latter sum by \$2,343,000. The President, Mr. Vest said, had rhetorically charged Congress with extravagance; but if the President had turned to the River and Harbor bills enacted in the last six years he would have discovered that considering the size of the country and the demands of internal commerce, the bill was com-paratively economical. Then it had to be remembered that the appropriation was not for one year, but for two years, so that instead of an appropriation of about \$14,000,000, as the President said, the amount to be spent in the next fiscal year would not be more than \$6,000. 000, being one-half of the \$12,000,000 alreads

Mr. Vest said he was puzzled to know to what the President referred in speaking of private interests; but he supposed that it was the case of the destruction of the bar at the harbor of

interests; but he supposed that it was the case of the destruction of the bar at the harbor of Brunswick, Ga., which had been undertaken by a private citizen, a lawyer, and where an additional depth of eight feet of water had been obtained at a cost of \$30,000. This had been done in the face of the opposition of the army engineers. It was so remarkable a success that the conference committee had voted to extend the contract. He was prepared to defend it and to say it was right, and that there should be no monopoly of engineering by army engineers. As to the President's intimation that the payment of the \$02,000,000 covered by the bill was as binding as the bonded debt or the Government, Mr. Vest "mildly suggested to the President' that there was no interest ou it. It did not propose, to use another expression of the President, to "mortgage posterity."

Mr. Sherman (Rep., O.) gave reasons why he should vote for the passage of the bill, not withstanding the President's objections. In the first place he did not think that such an appropriation bill ought ever to be vetted underany circumstances. It was not a mandatory provision, but merely a permissive one. If the Secretary of the Treasury said that there was no "money in the Treasury said that there was no "money in the Treasury of the whole matter. Therefore, he could not conceive a case where such a bill should be vetoed. Congress, Mr. Sherman declared, ought to stand by its exclusive power to appropriate money, leaving to the President had complete control of the whole matter. Therefore, he could not conceive a case where such a bill should be vetoed. Congress, Mr. Sherman declared, ought to stand by its exclusive power to appropriate money, leaving to the President the expenditure of it only when there is sufficient money in the Treasury for the purpose. There was a wide difference between a mandatory law, binding on the President and on all the departments and on the people, and a mere permission to expend so much money for a particular object. He could not

ower. Mr. Smith (Dem., N. J.) differed with Senators Mr. Smith (pem. N. J.) dillered with Schators Vest and Sherman on the subject of Presi-dential vetoes, and reminded them that similar bills had been vetoed by Presidents Jackson, Tyler, Polk, and Pierce, and that, in 1878, President Grant sept a protest to Congress against a River and Harbor bill which did not

Tyler. Polk. and Pierce, and that, in 1878. President Grant sent a protest to Congress against a River and Harbor bill which did not appropriate one-fifth of the amount appropriate one of Wisconsin had been liberally treated in the bill he could not bring himself to face the conviction that, under present circumstances, the large appropriations in it ought not to be superadded to the weight of obligations already imposed on the distressed shoulders of the people. Where, Mr. Vilas asked, was the money to come from? He knew that it had been said, in the Senate and in the House scomewhat recklessly, that there was money in the Treasury. But that money was borrowed for the purpose only of maintaining the credit of the United States. As to Mr. Sherman's suggestion that the matter was within the discretion of executive officers, Mr. Vilas asked whether the Secretary of the Treasury could exercise the discretion of discharging appropriations made in the River and Harbor bill and of leaving undischarged those made in the Legislative Appropriation bill.

Mr. Herry (Dem. Ark.) argued in favor of the passage of the bill. It was of the most vital consequence, he said, to the people of the Mississippi Valley, While there were some items in it for which he would not vote, he would not on that account strike down the interests of so many of the agricultural people of the Country.

Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) said that even if he were not in favor of the Riveraud Harbor bill he would still vote against sustaining the President's veto, because he thought it based on a wrong principle and that it was a violation of the past and had no place in a free Government based upon the fundamental principle that the will of the majority is supreme. The Government based upon the fundamental principle that the will of the majority is supreme. The Government based upon the fundamental principle that

ought to be amended so as to abolish the veto power.

"The present occupant of the White House." Mr. Pettigrew continued, "is not content with the violation of the Constitution by the exercise of the veto power alore, but, with an utter disregard of his sacred oath of office, as well as of the Constitution, he overrides the laws, influences Congressmen with patronage, cariches his favorites at the public expense—in fact, permits no restraint but his functional will. He has refused to enforce the laws of Congress so often that the list of violations is next only to the list of his vetoes. He has sold bonds at private-sale to this favorites and former associates upon terms and at a price many millions of dollars below the market price of the bonds on the day of such private-sale. In view of these facts it is time for Congress to give some attention to these usurpations. If this Government is to survive.

and at a price many millions of dollars below the market price of the bonds on the day of such private sale. In view of these facts it is time for Congress to give some attention to these usurpations. If this Government is to survive, we can no longer look with Indifference upon the shameful autocracy of Grover Cleveland.

Mr. Hate (Dem., Tenn.) spoke in support of the velo, and Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) arrued against the veto power, and said it should not be used to control legislation.

Mr. Hawley (Rep., Conn.) opposed the veto, and explained his regret that the President had seen fit to speak of the unhappy decadence of the neople's respect for the Government. There was no decadence of the respect of the people for the law and Government.

Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) unheld the veto power, and reminded the Democratic side of the chamber that President Jackson had inaugurated the vetoing of river and harbor bills, having in 1832 returned one to Congress with his objections. The last veto of a river and harbor bill, Mr. Hill said, was by President Arthur in 1882. That bill appropriations for purposes that were not for the common defence or general welfare or that it did not promote commerce among the Sintes. That veto was overruled in the Houre of Representatives by a vote of 122 to 50 and in the Senate by a vote of 41 to 16. The veto now under consideration, Mr. Hill said, was based on the grounds of expediency, laying stress on the enormous amounts to be expended now and in the immediate future. After a painstaking consideration of the whole measure, more careful and extensive than most Senuors could have given to it, the President refused to approve the bill, and he (Mr. Hill) thought that the President's action should be austained rather than overruled. As one who voted against the hill on its original passage, the message had confirmed his belief in its undesirability as a whole. He regretted that the Constitution did not give the President power to veto particular items in the bill. Such a power had existed f

that Senator's action relearing against the Bond bill. Mr. Butler had also proposed a constitutional amendment in regard to the veto power, giving a majority in each House the power to pass a bill over the President's voto.

At the close of Mr. Butler's remarks the vote was taken, and the bill was passed over the President's veto, 56 to 5, as follows:

President's veto, 56 to 5, as follows:

YEAS-Messrs, Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Berry, Brice,
Burrows, Rutlak, Cannon, Carter, Chandler, Clark,
Cullom, Davis, Duhola, Elkins, Fouthere, Galtinger,
Gear, George, Gibson, Gorman, Hale, Hansbrough,
Hawley, Jones (Ark.), Jones (Nev.), Imitant, Lodge,
Mellride, Mills, Elitchell (Or.), Michell (Wal.), Morgan,
Nelson, Passon, Pasyren, Perkins, Pettigrew, Platt,
Pritchard, Pugh, Quay, Sherman, Snoup, Squire,
Stewart, Teller, Nilman, Turpic, Fest, Walfingl, Warren, Weitmire, White, Wilson, Wolcott-M.
Nats-Messra, Bate, Chilton, Hill, Smith, and Vilns

5.

Republicans in Roman, Democrats in Italics, and pulists in small caps. The conference report (partial) on the Naval Appropriation bill was presented and discussed, and went over till to-morrow, the vote to be taken at 1 P. M. The points in discussion were as to the number of battle ships and as to the contract price for armor plate.

contract price for armor plate.

IN THE HOUSE.

The contested election case of Murray against Elliott, from the Charleston. S. C., district, was the principal matter of business before the House to-day. Elliott's election from that district has been contested three times, in the Fifteth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-fourth Congresses. The contestant in this case was elected to the Fifty-third Congress. The majority report of the committee in charge of the case recommended the seating of the contestant, and was advocated by Mr. Overstreet (Rep., Ind.).

The minority found that Elliott was entitled to retain his seat, and, their view was urred upon the House by Mr. Jones (Dem., Va.). Without disposing of the case the House, at 5:35 o'clock, adjourned. A vote will be taken the first thing to-morrow.

There was quite a contest over the appropriation in the General Deficiency bill to pay to victims of the Ford's Theatre disaster the amounts recommended by the Commission which investigated the claims. They were added in the Senate, and Mr. Sayers (Dem., Tex.) moved to strike out the names of several beneficiaries, the deaths of whose principals were asserted not to be due to the disaster, or who had not been injured in it, according to the report of the Board of War Department officials, which also investigated the case.

The motion was warmly supported by Messra. Sayers and Cannon (Rep., Ill.), and opnosed by Messra. Henderson and I pdegraf (Reps., Ia., the latter a member of the Commission making the awards. By a vote of 123 to 90 the House agreed to the motion, and these claims, if the Senate agreed to the motion, and these claims, if the conference was ordered.

The House agreed to the conference report on IN THE HOUSE.

conference was ordered.

The House agreed to the conference report on the bill making appropriations for fortifications and coast defences.

FOR THE RELIEF OF DRAWBAUGH.

## A Bill That Has an Important Bearing on the Bell Telephone Patent.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-The Senate Committee vorable report on the bill for the relief of Daniel Drawbaugh. This bill has an important bearing on the Bell telephone patent. It directs the Commissioner of Patents to Issue to Daniel Drawbaugh a patent or patents for the inven-tions of improvements in telephony described and claimed in pending applications filed by Drawbaugh in the Patent Office at various times from 1880 until 1884, notwithstanding that said inventions may have been in use or on sale for more than two years prior to the date of the filing of Drawbaugh's original application of July 20, 1880. These patents, when issued, are to nave the same effect as though no delay had occurred in presenting or prosecution therefor, and each patent when so issued is to be good in law to secure to the owner the sole right during its term to the exclusive use, make, and sale of such patent invention. A proviso gives all persons having apparatus containing any of these inventions in use at the time of issuing such patent the right to continue the use of such apparatus without charge or molestation; and no one is to be liable to Mr. Drawbaugh for any manufacture, use, or sale of Drawbaugh's inventions occurring prior to the issuance of the patent or patents authorized in the bill. for more than two years prior to the date of the

The report of the Senate Committee on Patents in favor of Senator Cameron's bill directing the Commissioner of Patents to issue to Daniel Drawbaugh certain patents for telephoning apparatus, in accordance with his applications filed in March and April, 1884, was much discussed in Wall street yesterday because of the possible effect of the passage of the bill. Regarding the report, President J. R. Bartlett the possible effect of the passage of the bill. Regarding the report, President J. R. Bartlett of the Drawbaugh Telephone and Telegraph Company said: "If Senator Cameron's bill is passed it will permit the issue to Drawbaugh of undamental patents for the microphone, thereby transferring the control of the long-distance telephone from the Bell Company under the Berliner patent to the Drawbaugh Company. The public will not be burdened by an extended control of the telephone embraced in the bill, and the Berliner patent is owned by the Hell Company. The Government has a suit pending to cancel it upon the ground of fraud. Drawbaugh's priority in the invention of the telephone has long been known and abundantly established, and the Government has a second suit pending against the Bell Company, in which this priority has been prevented from obtaining these fundamental patents by a technicality which was set up against him through the influence of the Bell Company, and it is to relieve Drawbaugh of this technicality that the present bill has been introduced. Opposition was made before the Senate Committee on Patents by the counsel of the Bell Company, and an exhaustive argument was presented to show that Drawbaugh was not entitled to any congideration, but the merits of his claims were sompparent that the Patent Committee reported the bill favorably.

"The Bell Company has enjoyed many years of prosperity based on the rights belonging to another, but Congress has at last undertaken to right this wrong by the enactment of a law, which, while moderate and reasonable in its terms, will secure to Daniel Drawbaugh the rights that belong to him."

# THE HOLT WILL CONTEST.

Judge Holt's Negro Body Servant Gives Some Interesting Testimony.

WASHINSTON, June 3.- The thirteenth day of the Holt will contest developed a number of mild sensations, serving to heighten the many mysteries of the famous Judge-Advocate-General's attitude toward his relatives and other people, as well as to partly disclose a line of evidence to fix upon the identity of the person who dence to fix upon the identity of the person who sent the singed and torn will through the malls to the Register. The negro body servant of the Judge, who also acted as his employer's amanuensis during the mast few years, was on the stand most of the day. He declared that the Judge declined to have anything to do with the Throckmortons, and that Lake Devlin, the exceutor under the alleged will, had never been to Judge Heit's when he was there. He also gave testimony regarding the efforts of a detective employed by the caveatees, who had rented part of a stable from him, to ingratiate himself into his confidence and take impressions of his thumb, to be compared with marks on the will. All of these efforts had produced no evidence, but they showed the thoroughness with which counsel on both sides were attempting to probe sel on both sides were attempting to probe the mystery.

# The Anti-Bond Bill Before the Rouse

WASHINGTON, June 3,-The Ways and Means Committee met, and the Anti-Bond bill was received just as the committee was about to adjourn. Chairman Dingley, in laying the bill before the committee, suggested that as the before the committee, suggested that as the measure had just reached the committee it would probably be better to allow it to go over until to-morrow. The suggestion was then put to the form of a motion and unanimously agreed to. Isefore it was agreed to, however, Mr. Wheeler (Dem., Ala.) moved that the bill be reported favorably to the Itouse. He did not desire his motion to be voted upon, but wished to have it jending so that a vote could be taken on it at to-morrow's meeting.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-The President has approved the act exempting distillers of fruit brandy from "any provision relating to the manufacture of spirits except as to the tax manufacture of spirits except as to the tax thereon," when the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may deem it expedient to do so; the act repealing the section of the Wilson Tariff law making free of tax alcohol used in manufactures and the arts, and the act authorizing the construction of a wagon and motor bridge over the Missouri River at St. Charles, Mo.

The bill granting a pension of \$75 a month to Mrs. Ellett C, Ewing, widow of Brevet Majortien. Thomas Ewing, became a law to-day without the President's signature under the constitutional limitation.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Commission appointed by Elections Committee No. 1 to recount the ballots cast for Congressman in the Sixteenth Illinois district at the November election, 1894 in the contested election case of Rinaker (Rep.) against Downing (Ben.), has practically com-pleted its work. The result is said to have dem-oustrated itmaker's election, and a report to that effect is expected from the committee be-fore Congress adjourns. In Scott county, it is said, twenty-five Republican for Rinakery has-lots were found which had not been counted for him. They had apparently been laid aside to be inquired into and then forgotten.

WHISKEY IN DER CHAIL WITNESSES TELL ABOUT IT AT THE

TAMSEN INVESTIGATION. Keepers Were "Exhiberated" and Prison ers Were "Happy"-Liquor in Little Flacks Pat Under the Mattress-How It Was Paid For-The Warden's Speech, The hearing before Commissioner William

II. Robertson in the matter of the charges against Sheriff Tameen in connection with the management of Ludlow street jail, &c., was resumed in the old brown-stone Court House yesterday. The first witness examined was Isidor Isanes, who said he was a civil prisoner in Ludlow street jail. He was reading a notice that had been posted on the wall one day. The notice read that a prisoner who was sick should not leave the cell and must be fed on bread and water until the doctor came. A keeper named Buchanan came up while witness was reading the notice and roughly Witness told the Sheriff that Buchanan had broken the law by bringing whiskey into the jail and selling it. Witness threatened to bring the matter to the attontion of the District Attorney and the Grand Jury. The assault upon witness, he said, took place on the 30th of December. There was, he added, a general "good time" in the jail. Whiskey flowed freely and several prisoners were "exhibarated." Nearly all of the prisoners who participated in the "jublice" were civil prisoners. There were some United States prisoners. Keepers Roach and Bennett were on hand. The prisoners were permitted to assemble in a room on the second floor of the jail. The apartment was known as the "sitting room." Fifteen or twenty prisoner were in the room. Witness testified:

"I told the Sheriff that the jail had a good Warden, but a damned poor lot of keepers One prisoner who asked for a glass of water was abused. I said once that an officer who could not govern himself was not fit to govern others. Keeper Bennett was exhilarated. I smelled the odor of whiskey. I can easily dis tinguish the odor, as I am familiar with it. Keepers Roach and Bennett talked with me, and I was asked to make no charges. The Warden was called up, but before he arrived

me, and I was asked to make no charges. The Warden was called up, but before he arrived upon the scene the liquor was put out of sight. I am certain that I saw one bottle. It was not in a closet, I think. I did not drink any of the whiskey. I went into the keepers' room, but walked right out again.

There were speeches at the celebration. The Warden made a fine speech. Other speeches were made some good and some not good. The Warden in his speech said the jail as an institution should be upheld, and that it should have a better building further up town. Mr. S. Iner and Busch and other prisoners had liquor that was helsted into the room with a line. There was an organ in the room. Mr. Roach tried to play the organ, but witness did not recognize the alleged tunes. Mr. Bennett tried to play, but made an almost total failure. Witness was imprisoned because he did not pay a debt of \$7.

"I was a civil prisoner—in every sense. I made charges of misconduct against keepers. I told the Sheriff of what had happened in the jail. I cannot state the exact date. "Witness looked at a written denosition, bearing his signature, that was dated Jan. 3, and identified it.

"How was the whiskey drawn up with a line?" was asked of the witness and he realied: "A line was thrown out. A bottle was attached by some person outside. The bottle was drawn up and into the prison."

The Warlen said to witness and he realied: "A line was thrown out. A bottle was asked of witness should be investigated or not. "What was and is your occupation?" was asked of witness, but the latter said: "I decline to state unless Commissioner Robertson declares that I must. I am not ashamed of an honorable occupation."

Commissioner Robertson said that the witness need not answer.

Deputy Attorney-General Hasbrouck, on behalf of the people, demanded a reading of the statement sworn to by the witness. Gen. B. F. Tracy objected on the ground that such reading was unnecessary and a less of time, and that the contents of the statement were tully understood. Deputy

Hashrouck said:
"Well, I have no copy here, and the opposi-

Hasbronck said:
"Well, I have no copy here, and the opposition has it on hand."
The statement was not read, but Mr. Hasbrouck was permitted to see it.
A recess was taken until 2 o'clock.
After recess. Witness Isaacs continued his testimony. He said:
"I never made a remark in the jail that I was going for higher game than keepers. Neither did I make such a remark out of jail."
Witness testified that the Sheriff did dismiss keepers before he the witness made complaint. This was regarded by the defence as a point showing that the Sheriff did mean to enforce discipline in the jail. Witness told of several occasions when he saw whiskey in the jail, Once he took a little himself. It was not bad. Witness was in jail ninety days, and saw whiskey there at several times, the exact dates he could not say, excepting the 31st of lecember. Had seen prisoners intoxicated or feeling hoppy. In the depositions signed by with saw whiskey there at several times, the exact dates he could not say, excepting the 31st of December. Had seen prisoners intoxicated or feeling happy. In the depositions signed by witness the words "disconcerted" and "conserted" were used. Witness did not know the meaning of the words.

Deputy Attorney-General Hasbrouck made a second ineffectual attempt to elict publicly the occupation of witness. The latter said: "He will tell two privately but not mubilely." The

beputy Attorney-General Hasbronck made a second ineffectual attempt to elict publicly the occupation of witness. The latter said: "I will tell you privately but not publicly." The query was not further bressed.

Sien. Tracy took the witness in which he had saked him to detail the instances in which he had seen whiskey used in the init. Witness reiterated some of his former testimony, and added:

"I did not make any complaint to the Warden until after Jan. 1. I saw whiskey in different rooms. It was hidden away. I include prisoners' rooms. One man paid \$6 for liquor. At least, I saw a letter in which such was stated to be the fact.

The next witness was William E. Gray, who testified that when he was an inpute of Ludlow street jail he paid for his meals. He was in jail three months, and had whiskey several times. The whiskey was not handed to him. It was left in bottles in his ceil, where he found it under a mattress. To may for it he left money under the mattress. To may for it he left money under the mattress. To may for it he left money in jail. One flask hell what the witness considered "three ordinary definks." The flashs he described as "small." Three drinks cost no cents or what the witness regarded as fair rice in "first-class hotels." Witness made a reference to a conspiring to obtain business for lawyers, which was ruled out.

The witness produced a letter, which Gen. Tracy marked for identification, but it was not road in evidence. Gen. Tracy put the letter and handed it back to the General. Both lawyers real the letter and handed. "It's a harmless little affair, said Mr. Hasbrouck. The latter read the letter and handed." The letter was returned to Gen. Tracy's

brouck.

"Oh, yes," said the General.

The letter was returned to Gen. Tracy's pocket. Witness testified further:

"I was invited by the Warden to a Thanks, giving dinner. We had a bird-a turkey. That's all the prison fare I had. All other meals were paid for as board out of my own tooket. I never subsisted on standard prison fare, or the food furnished to prisoners who paid board. At least such was the case up to Dec. 25."

The witness had not completed bis testimony when the hearing was adjourned until to-day at 10 o'clock.

# ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Capt, Higginson to Command the Navy Yard Officers Ordered to the Massachusetts. WASHINGTON, June 3. Army and navy orders

were issued to-day as follows: Leaves were granted Lieut. J. A. Dapray, Twenty hird Infantry, one month's extension: Major J. I. agely. Twelfth Infantry, three months' extension of ick leave, and Capt. L. A. Lagarde, medical depart ment, one month. Capt, J. F. Higginson, ordered to the New York Navy

Yard, June 6, as Captain of the yard.

The following officers have been ordered to duty on
the hattle ship Massachusetts: Capt. Fred Hodgers. detached from New York Navy Yard: Lieut-Con mander C. H. Arnold, detached from branch Hydro
graphic Office: Llout, O. K. Dyer, detached from Naval
Academy: Lleut, H. Warrell, detached from Nava Yark
Navy Yard; Lleute, T. M. Fotts and F. V. Lauschile,
from Navy Lepartment, Essain L. C. Berriot He-from
Ordinance Instruction, Washington, Surgeon C. A.
Rightled, from the Columbia, Faymasice T. S.
Thompson, W. W. C. Berriot, F. W. Lauschill,
from the W. G. Banca, from the Naval Academy, Education
In W. G. Isanca, from the Constellation, Bostewalia
In W. G. Isanca, from the Constellation, Bostewalia
S. Wattenieyer, from duty in connection with the Massachusetts,
Einstein C. F. Hughes, ordered to steel inspection duty
at Munhail, Pa.
Surgeon H. G. Boyer, detached from the Naval Academy
Surgeon E. F. Berr, detached from the Rateigh and
ordered to the Columbia. nander C. H. Arnold, detached from branch Hydro

# Army and Navy Appointments.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: H. W. Jones of New Jersey, to be a chaplain in the avy, Lieut-Col. Thomas Wilson, Assistant Commissary General, to be Colonel and Assistant Commissary Lieut.-Co. Thomas willing. Assistant Commissary-General. to be Co.onel and Assistant Commissary-General.

Major W. A. Elderkin, Commissary of Subsistence, to be Lieutenant-Coionel and Assistant Commissary-General.

Capt. P. E. Nye. Commissary of Subsistence, to be Major and Commissary of Subsistence.

First Lieut. A. G. Hammond, to be Captain. Second Lieut G. B. Stockie, to be First Lieutenant. Pirst Lieut. C. W. Kowell, to be Captain. MAGISTRATE MOST ANGRY.

He Threatens to Commit a Lawyer for Contempt in Essex Market Court. City Marshal Abrahamson charged Aaron and Henry Eisenstein, grocers, of 155 Ridge street, with disorderly conduct in Essex Market

Court yesterday morning. While Attorney Hoffman, for the prisoners, was cross-questionng Policeman William Selp of the Union Market station, who was a witness in the case, Magstrate Mott became greatly exercised. "Let the witness answer, and don't you inter-

rupt him," shouted the Magistrate. "Your Honor, I-" began the attorney. "Stop! Stop! You have no right to reply to me." said the Magistrate.

"But I am conducting this case, and have s right to speak," persisted the attorney.
"You will get off that bridge if you don't top!"
"But I will conduct my case!"

stop:"
"Hut I will conduct my case!"
"Roundsman, put that man off!"
Then Roundsman Thomas O'Hrien took hold of Hoffman. The lawyer struggled.
"Put him down! Put him down!" shouted Mr. Mott, and the roundsman hauled the struggling strorney from the platform before the Magistrate's bench.
"Your Honor, I protest!" cried Hoffman.
"Stop! Stop right where you are or I will commit you for contempt," and the Magistrate's voice had an ominous ring.
The Magistrate asked the witness a few questions, and then, turning to Hoffman, said:
"Now you can ask a question if you sak it properly."
Hoffman bounded up on the platform. He confronted Stenographer Tracey, paying no attention to the Court or the witness.
"Stenographer," he said, "I demand that the remarks of the Magistrate be made a matter of record!"
The stenographer proceeded to write.

The stenographer proceeded to write.
"This is a piece of impertinence!" cried Mr.

"This is a piece of imperature."

Mott.

"Your Honor, I've got as much right in my capacity as you have in yours, and I.—"

"I fell you you can't run this court," interrupted the Justice.
Then the case proceeded, but not without several more hot speeches from both Judge and council. counsel.

The prisoners, who were alleged to have resisted an execution served by Abrahamson, were fined \$10 each.
Lawyer Hoffman said he would settle the judgment under protest and carry the case to a before court. judgment und higher court.

### THE TROUBLE IN THE FOURTH. Col. Abernethy Talke About a Plot and Hints at a Court Martial,

The trouble in the Fourth Regiment of New ersey, caused by giving the Police Department the right of line in the Memorial Day parade in Jersey City after the Grand Marshal had assigned the regiment to it, is growing hotter. Col, Abernethy has more than intimated that the alleged indignation is more pretended than real, and that it is being fostered by some of the officers who are opposed to him for the purpose

officers who are opposed to him for the purpose of forcing him to resign. These officers, he says, have tried to force his resignation on two or three previous occasions.

"I understand," the Colonel said yesterday, "that some officers are anxious to succeed me and others to hold staff places. They have seized this Memorial Day incident as a pretext for an attempt to oust me. I shall not resign at present. If the resignations of any officers are handed to me in a manner that indicates prearrangement or plot, I shall not accept them. The thing looks like conspiracy, and I can court martial those officers.

(c), Abernethy's copponents say he permits his political sponsors, Mayor Wanner and City Treasurer Dickinson, to exercise too much influence over him in the management of the regiment.

### BREWSTER ASSIGNMENT FOID. Justice Trunx Vacated It on the Ground of

Praudulent Intent. Justice Trunk of the Supreme Court yesterday vacated the assignment made by J. H. Brewster & Co., carriage manufacturers, on the ground that t was executed by them with intent to defraud the creditors of the firm. The Justice also sets aside mortgages, transfers of property, and bills of sale executed several months before the of sale executed several months before the making of the assignment on Oct. 11, 1805, and he directs that an accounting be made and a receiver appointed for the property. Judgments are held by the Home Bank, the National Hondway Hank, and the Fifth National Bank against the firm

the firm.

Justice Truax held that when the defendant firm incurred its indebtedness to the plaintiffs it was nopelessly insolvent, and that the transfer was fraudulent. He said that the irm's officers had been guilty of neglect of duty when they knew the concern was insolvent and took no measures to secure a distribution of the firm's assets among all the creditors.

# E. R. Quinby's Suit for Separation.

ROCHESTER, June 3.- Mrs. Isaac H. Quinby, mother of Edward Rufus Quinby, who has brought a suit for separation against his wife in New York, was seen in this city to-night. She and that he was now in New York. She did not know that he had commenced an action for divorce, and said that the trouble between him and his wife was simply a little quarrel, which would be amicably settled. She had never heard that Mrs. Quinby was posing as the Princess Maraquita at the Cuban fair. She knew, however, that she had dramatic in-She knew, however, that any than or costumes, clinations and was fond of assuming costumes, Quinby is the son of the late tion. I. F. Quinby tho was for many years a prominent citizen a sor of mathematics in the University of tochester.

# The Marquette Statue.

WASHINGTON, June 3.-It is authoritatively stated to-day that no action will be taken by the House at present upon the resolution adopted a month ago by the Senate accepting the Marmonth ago by the Senate accepting the Marquette statue. The lateness of the session is the principal reason for a justiponement of the matter until next winter. The placing of the statue in the Capitol has called forth protests which are based largely upon the allegation that Marquette was not a citizen of the United States. Petitions requesting an official acceptance by the Government have also been received.

# Shell Test at Indian Head.

WASHINGTON, June 3. A shell test was held at the Indian Head proving ground yesterday. An eight-inch Carpenter projectile and a

# Examining the Books of the Genera

The Commissioners of Accounts are making in examination of the books in the Clerk's office of the General Sessions. The examination was bernn, it is said, at the instance of Chief Clerk John F. Carrail. The money collected from fines in the General Sessions and the allowances for jurors pass through Clerk Carroll's office.

# Austriant District Attorney Lindsay Re-

Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, who accompanied I. Townsend Burde a to Lon don to assist in the extradition of the Burden diamond robbers, returned to the city yesterday on the steamer Lahu.

### Mr. Mackenzie Gets a Divorce. The case of Augustus Mackenzie, who sucil

for a divorce in the Supreme Court in Brook-lyn, ended late yesterday afternoon in a verdict for the plaintiff.

### The Weather, The depression which has been over the Southern

States for the past two days without storm energy is making slow progress to the northeast. The high pressure continued over the middle Adante States and lake regions, with fair weather, but 1: is now passing eastward, making way for the cloudy and lowers conditions moving up from the South. It was slightly warmer in all parts of the country, except the South Atlantic and July States. In this city the day was generally fair; highest afficial temperature 70°, lowest 54°; average hu-addity, 54 per cent.; wind northerly, average velocky, 8 miles an hour; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M. 30.27, 3 P. M. 30.20. The thermometer at the United States Weather Rucan recorded the temperature yesterday as follows:

9 A. M. (134, 135, 6 P. M. (531, 12 M. (631, 135) 12 M. (631, 135) 12 M. (631, 135) 13 M. (631, 135) 14 M. (631, 135) 15 M. ( WARRINGTON PORECAST FOR THURSDAY.

esterly winds.
For eastern New York, fair, probably followed by threatening weather and possibly showers in the evening or night; warmer; southerly winds. For eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, partly cloudy weather, possibly light showers; iontheasterly winds.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virgints, partly cloudy weather, with conditions favor-able for light showers: southensterly winds.

For New England, generally fair, warmer; south-

For western New York, partly cloudy weather, cobably local showers in western portion; light to resh easterly winds. For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, partly cloudy weather, probably local showers; warmer in Ohio; light easterly to southerly winds.

BEST&CO

# Our Summer Suits For Boys

Combine with the best wearing quali ties, an attractiveness of style that isn't lost after a few days' wear, but is part and parcel of the suit itself worked into it by hoy's tailors who know their business-they are not expensive either. The following are examples: Sailor Sults, all wool, silk



tration), \$6.75 to \$9.50. Youths' Sults, long trons ers, \$10.00 to \$15.00. Boys' Wash Sults. \$2.25 to \$4.50. Wash Kilt Sults. 85c. to \$4.00.

### 60-62 West 23d St. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

A PREACHER SUED FOR DIFORCE. Mrs. J. C. Allen Grounds Her Plen on

Mrs. Anna Sloane Allen, the wife of the Rev. J. C. Allen, who recently accepted a call to the Bergen Baptist Church in Jersey City, began proceedings for a divorce in that city on the ground of desertion and non-support. The couple were married on May 12, 1887, by the Rev. Dr. Bridgman. Mr. Allen was then the pastor of the Hansen Place Baptist Church in Brooklyn, and was a widower.

The plaintiff's maiden name was Hopper. They separated by mutual agreement in June, 1889, Mr. Allen making arrangements to support his wife. The trouble, it is said, arose from Mrs Allen's desire that her husband should support her sister, who is separated from her husband. He had his own father to support. husband. He had his own father to support, and he refused to support his sister-in-law. Mrs. Allen alleges that her husband has not contributed to her support since June, 1893. She is living with another sister, the wife of Prof. J. Madison-Watson of Elizabeth.

Mr. Allen said last night that he had lived up to the terms of the agreement made when he and his wife separated and he was not afraid of the result. Before he accepted the call to the Hergen Baptist Church he told the trustees all about his domestic troubles. They decided that he was not to blame in the matter.

## STOLE A RING FROM HER FINGER. a Long Island Parmhouse.

QUEENS, L. I., June 3 .- A well-dressed young an entered the farmhouse of William Weeks, on the Bay Side road, at 8 o'clock this morning and began to help himself to tood and other things that lay about. Mrs. Weeks, a pretty voman of 20 years, who has been married less than a year, was alone in the house. Her hushand was ploughing in a field a few hundred pards away. Finally he entered a room into which Mrs. Weeks had fled, and when she screamed from a window for help he scred her and threw her on the floor.

In the struggle he slipped her wedding ring from her linger and put it in his pocket. He then hurried away. When her husband returned to the house in answer to her cries the man could not be found.

# RELIEF WORK IN ST. LOUIS.

About 4,000 Torundo Victims Assisted Thus Far. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 3.-The body of a tornado victim was found in the river last night. Here is the latest schedule for this city:

been increased to \$140,000. About 800 families ave been provided with provisions, clothing and furniture. A fair estimate pisces the num-ber of individuals assisted at 4,000, and the work will be carried on while the money last. Nearly every public school is reopened, and the damaged churches are being repaired as fast as laborers can be secured. The roadway across the Eaus bridge was opened for traffic this morning. Here is the revised list of tornado victims in East St. Louis: ldcuttfied dead, 99; unidentified dead, 2; missing, 26, fatality injured, 7. Total, 134.

# To Ald the Torando Sufferers.

Mayor Strong received a telegram yesterday from Rice, Sux & Co. of St. Louis, the firm au-thorized by the Mayor to draw on him for \$500 for the tornucle sufferers of East St. Louis. The telegram was as follows: East br. Louis needs needstance badly. linve sent Mayor check for \$500, as directed by you. anyor cheek for \$500, as directed by you.

The Mayor said that he would call a conference to day and appoint a committee to adopt measures for the relief of the sufficers. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermon has called a special meeting of the Aldermanic de-

### lief Committee for this morning at 10 o'clock. Wife Murder in the Cattaragus Reser-

vatton, Burrato, June 3.-Moses Conjuckety, an Inlian of the Cattaragus Reservation, shot and fatally wounded his wife on the reservation early this morning. Constable Cowdry attempted to arrest the indian a few hours later and the latter resisted, towdry fired at him, the builtet taking effect in his leg. The ladian was taken to Gowanda and was later brought to this rity and placed in Jail. Jealousy is said to be the cause of the crime.

Increase in Canal Tonnage. ALBANY, June 3. For the week ending May 31 the total clearances on the State canals were 163,651 tons, as compared with 143,000 tons last year. The biggest item of increase was in the amount of wheat carried, 24,045 ions, against 5,270 last year. There was consider-able less corn and outs carried that in the corresponding week last year.



Cigarette. 2 0Z. Sack 10 Cents. Cigarette paper with a each 2 oz. sack. each 2oz. sack. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

FIREBUG KLEIN HOUNDED?

CONSPIRACY TO DISCREDIT HIM AS A WITNESS HIS DEFENCE. Ricin's So-called Confession Implicates

Ex. Fire Marshal Lewis and Detective

Zundt-His Lawyer Assatis the Motives Which He Attributes to the Prosecution, The trial of Jacob Klein, who, it is alleged, was one of the gang of firebugs recently broken up in this city, was resumed before Judge Hurd and a jury in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The defence, as outlined by Lawyer Robert H. Elder in his opening address, is that the fire in Klein's spartments at 74 Johnson avenue on June 30, 1804, was accidental. The defence further alleges that the present prosecution of Kiein is the result of a consulracy, the object of which is to discredit Kiein, who will be a witness for the defence of ex-Fire Marshal Benjamin F. Lewis, the defendant in a suit brought by David Wenig for \$20,000 for false imprisonment. Lewis caused the arrest of Wenic, it is asserted, on an affidavit by Klein to the effect that Woulg had personated the Fire

torney, who is now prosecuting Klein, was private counsel for Wenig in his suit against The first witness vesterday was Chief Detective James Reynolds, who arrested Klein in Philadelphia last March. Klein told him, so Reynolds swore, that he would tell the District Attorney the truth.

Marshal and had tried to extert \$50 from Klein. William O. Miles, the Assistant District At-

District Attorney Backus, the next witness, said that he had warned the prisoner about making a statement, and said that no one had been empowered to make any promises of im-White Duck Long Trousers \$1.25 to \$2.25. All Wool Short Pants, 85c, and \$1.29.

been empowered to make any promises of immunity from punishment. After making that statement the witness said he left the room, and Mr. Miles, with the assistance of a man mamed Fox, who acted as interpretor, took Kiein's story.

Assistant District Attorney Miles managed, in spite of the persistent opposition of Lawyer Elder for the defence, to place Kiein's so-called contession before the jury. It began as follows: Elder for the defence, to place Klein's so-called contession before the jury. It began as follows:

The first time I lived in 3 Throop avenue. Then I moved to 74 Johnson avanue. Afterward about two weeks, a man came to the house said said: "My name is Militrackopf. What is your first name: and is Militrackopf. What is many money. It whileost you only \$2. It don't cost nume. "You need not be afraid; It won't cost you may money. It whileost you only \$2. It don't cost nume. He went away and maybe for about two months I didn't see him any more. Then he came up to see me in the night time, and Hirschkopf says. "Mr. Kiein, you are insured for \$500." I said to him: 'No hody came to see the furniture! I am not insured." Two menths later he came sand said: "Mr. Kiein, you have a hore position, and you haven't much furniture in your house. I have a very miles set of turniture you can buy from me." I had him \$15 for it. Afterward, may be about two weeks. Hirschkopf met men new york in the night time. In New York there is blenty of people who make money. In Brooklyn the same. You are insured for \$500. Now you burn out; I will give you \$700. and I will get \$100 for my frouthe." I told him. "Mr. Hirschkopf, Tean't do that in my position."

Kiein went on to say that on the night of the real sy was at a locker meeting in Nordals. Klein went on to say that on the night of the fire he was at a lodge meeting in Norfolk street, this city. Hirschkoof, he said, gave him the policy on the following Sunday. The statement

policy on the following Sunday. The statement continued:

Hirschkopf told me to sign a contract that the money that was conling to him he should take from the amount settled for. Before the fire he told me I would get also. I signed a paper for Hirschkopf for him to draw all my money from the insurance companies. He left the policy with me. On Tuesday morning Mr. Hirschopf came up at 8 o clock. He had with him Solomon Schustuman. He said: "Mr. Klefn, the Fire Marshal will be here right away." After that maybe twenty minutes a carriage came up and Mr. Zundt and another fellow. I don't know the name, came up. Mr. Zundt says: "I want you for a few minutes." He asked me how the fire broke out. I told him what Hirschkopf fold me to say, that a lamp had broken. Then we saw Fire Marshal Lewis. Zundt acted as interpreter. I had never seen Fire Marshal Lewis before. He asked in who adjusted the policy and I said Mr. Hirschkopf and Fire Marshal Lewis had a long talk tozether. Zundt and I went cutside, and he said that the fire was a little crooked and would I give him some money to make it all right.

In his statement Klein proceeded to say that Detective Zundt told him that if he ever got into trouble he. Zundt would he him out.

After the alleged confession was placed in evidence the Assistant District Attorney announced that the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Elder outlined the defence, and said that

closed.

Mr. Elder outlined the defence, and said that Mr. Elder outlined the defence, and said that he would prove that Kiein was being hounded through a conspiracy; that an attempt was being made to send Kiein to State prison in order to get him out of the way as a witness in the suit brought against I.ewis by David Wenig for \$20,000 damages for false imprisonment.

Mr. Elder offered in evidence the papers in the suit of David Wenig against Benjamin E. Lewis, showing that Mr. Mies was the attorney for the plaintiff. Then Zacharias Schneider of 15% Ridge street. Bertha Schwarz of 71 Willett street, Rachael Danziger, Pauline Danziger, and Moritz Danziger of 72 Johnson avenue, and Jacob Kieln, a cousin of the defendant, were called for the defence.

The most interesting evidence was given by Miss Schwarz, who testified that she was at Klein's house on the night of the fire, and while reaching for her close accidentally knocked down a termentation. The dames which were

Here is the latest schedule for this city:

Burlai permits issued, 127; bodies not recovered,
13. wounded in hospitals, 90; missing people, 80.

Grand total, 310.

The relief fund at 10 o'clock this morning had been increased to \$140,000. About 800 families

# ROCK ISLAND MEETING.

Wear's Earnings. CHICAGO, June 3.- The annual meeting of the bleago, Rock Island and Pacific stockholders was held here to-day. F. H. Griggs of Davenport, Is., was elected a director to succeed the late Judge Wright of Des Moines. The directors whose terms expired were reflected. The directors elected these officers: President, R. R. Cable: First Vice-President, Benjamin R. R. Cable: First Vice-President, Benjamin lirewster, New York: Second Vice-President, Treasurer, and Secretary, W. C. Purdy: Third Vice-President, W. H. Truesdale. The Assistant Secretaries and Treasurer, at New York, Chicago, and Topeka were trappointed and the following directors were elected members of the Executive Committee: R. R. Cable, H. H. Porter, H. B. Bishop, Marshall Field, and Benjamin Brewster.

The statement of accounts showed an increase of \$107,000, in pagengar, earnings, compared of \$107,000, in pagengar, earnings, compared The statement of accounts showed an increase of \$197,000 in pasenger earnings compared with those of 1895, a decrease of \$47,585 in feelight earnings, decrease of \$13,103 in gross earnings increase of \$504,504 in net earnings, and a decrease of \$808,040 in operating ex-

# SHOT HIMSELF IN CENTRAL PARK.

d management will have another year's term

Two Attempts at Saicide Prove Successful - A Third Likely to Be, While Park Policeman Quinn was in the neighborhood of the Casino in Central Park late Tuesday night he heard a pistol shot near by, and found a man in one of the pathways with a pistol-shot wound in the right temple. A British bulling revolver in; by the man's side. An ambulance was summoned and the man was removed to Presbyterian Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning without regaining con-

From papers found in his pockets the suicide supposed to have been Charles Schismeister. a waiter in Holtz's restaurant, on Broadway. A cari shower that he was scereiary of the Ge-leva Society.
Vincenzo Mondino, an Italian printer, of 43
Oliver-street, who shot himself at his home Mon-any night with subcidal intent, died yesterday mercing in the Hudson Street Hospital.
Many Spina, 60 years old, næcked herself with a kalte over the neart and on the right wrist vesterday morning at her lodeing house at 553 West Thirty-third street. She was taken to the levue Hospital, where she is not expected to live. live. A dispossion warrant had been served upon her lustianed on Monday. In a letter she left she told him that she preferred death to starving in the streets.

# West Point Examinations,

WEST POINT, June 3. The third day of the examinations at the Academy began this morning. The examination of the first class in ordnance and gunnery was taken up by Capt. Bruff. The third class was examined in mathematics by Prof. bass. The Board of Visitors to-day cio-ted Gen. Wilson President, Senator Sewell Vice-President, and Prof. Bailey Secre-

tary.

The military exercise this afternoon was the construction of a pontoon bridge by details from the first and second classer, under the command of Canet Captain A. G. Lott. Eleven pontoons and two treaths were used, and the bridge when finished was 275 feet in length.

C. R. Van Wickie Commits Snielde,

NEW OBLEANS, June 3 .- Charles Remsen Van Wickle, formerly of New York, but for thirty years a resident of New Orleans and well known in the cotton trade, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself through the brain, death being instantaneous. Mr. Van Wickle was at one time a man of great wealth, but was not in a prosperous condition at the time of his death.



# NEVER IN DOUBT

is the fact of our supremacy in style workmanship and price in the race for leadership in made-to-measure clothes. The weight we carry,

NO LESS

makes little difference in our speed. Class always tells, weight or no weight, and without extending ourselves we in-variably manage to be the first to catch the judges' eye.

# W. C. LOFTUS & CO.

Wholesale Woollen House and Mail Order Department, 38 Walker St. 10 Branch Salesrooms in This City: Sun Building, Park Row and Nassau.

(Open evenings)
47 and 49 Beaver St.
Areade Building, 71 Broadway.
Equitable Building, 120 B'way (7th floor).
Postal Telegraph Building, 258 Broads
way (6th floor).

579 Brondway, bet, Prince and Houston. 1.191 Broadway, near 28th St. 185th St. and Lexington Ave.

Tailor Shops, 41 and 48 Lispenard St. Mend for Samples and Self-Measurement Blanks. Clothes kept in repair no charge.

NO WAITING FOR LICENSES.

Certificates Are to Ro Issued to Saloon Keepers When the Pec Is Paid,

ALBANY, June 3.-State Excise Cimmissioner Lyman to-day sent a letter to Deputy Commissioner Hilliard of New York city, giving instructions as to the issuance of the liquor tax certifi-cates in a manner which he believes will remove all chance of future blackmailing of saloon keepers. Under the old Excise law local Boards would give an applicant for a license a receipt for the license fee, though the license to sell might not be granted for a considerable time afterward. Under the Raines law Col. Lyman instructs Deput Hilliard to grant no receipts. The applicant must receive his liquor tax certificate at the time the requisite fee is paid, thus doing away with a period of waiting, during which politicians would have opportunity to blackmail the applicant. Under former conditions the saloon keeper was an easy victim on account of his ignorance of the reason for the

withholding of his license, so Col. Lyman thinks. The new law gives the Excise Department no discretion as to the granting of certificates to sell on the applicant's taking the oath that there is no legal prohibition which should misitate against him. The work of the special agents in proving misrepresentation, perjury, or other crimes against the applicant for the liquor tax certificate is not to be done until after the certificate has been issued to the saloon keeper. There is one class excepted from this ruling this year, and that is saloon keepers who are forehanded and make application to the Excise Department for their certificates between this date and June 15. To these the department officials are authorized by the law to grant receipts for the tax when paid, the certificates permitting the party to sell to be issued later on. The special excise agents and the police departments of cities, more particularly the police, are beginning to send in to the State Excise Commissioner complaints against divekeepera. Only a few have thus far come in, and these will be taken up as soon as the department is fully started under the new law. tate against him. The work of the special

# NO SPECIAL EXCISE AGENTS.

Attorneys to Be Designated to Act Until

an Eligible List Is Presented ALBANY June 3. - State Excise Commissioner Lyman finds that he cannot get special excise agents from any class since the suspension of schedule C, because no examinations have been had, and no eligible list presented. He says that he is informed that the Civil Service Commission have more or less doubt as to the prac-Annual Meeting of the Stockholders-The ticability of the final abolition of schedule C.and desire to further discuss the matter before taking final setion, which will prevent his securing special agents for some time by any

"I had hoped," he says, "to have my force organized throughout the State about the last of June, at which time all tax certicates will have been granted for the year and a thorough examination for violations and irregularities should begin. Under the unfortunate circumstances I shall probably be connected to resort to another provision of the 'aw for its enforcement, namely, the designation of attorneys to act with the respective deputy Commissioners and County Treasurers. In fact, I have already done this in several instances. "I am in receipt of complaints which, according to the intent of the law, would first be referred to the condential agent for investigation and report before being turned over to the attorney for prosecution. This, however, is not absolutely necessary as a prerequisite, and when fairly substantiated or verified combinints are received I can protect the State's interest by referring such cases as this department decides ought to be prosecuted directly to the attorney for presecution. This, I hope, will enable me to do my share toward the enforcement of the law fairly well." examination for violations and irregularities proces.
The annual report of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railread, which was submitted at the annual stockholders' meeting to-day, showed an increase in net ograficas over 1895, and the

### forcement of the law fatrly well. INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. Senator Edmunds Presides at the Second

MOHONE LAKE, N. Y., June 3. The second Mononk Conference on International Arbitration opened here to-day. It was organized by the appointment of ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont as Chairman. He outlined the purpose of this conference to be the inauguration of a reign of law, and declared that popular opinion and moral sentiment would enforce the decisions of an international tribunal should such a court be established. Holgson Pratt of England, Chairman of the International Peace and Arbitration Association of Great Britain, was presented to the conference. Edward Everett Bule of Buston declared him-

Edward Everett Hale of Isston declared him-self in favor of the o-tablishment of a per-manent tribunal, holding the same position and supremary on all international questions that the Supreme Court of the United States holds on inter-state questions. In the evening the subject of the advisability and practicability of an international tribunal was discussed by Dr. Renjamin F. Truchicol of Boston, Judge John H. Stuessfof Riode Island, Frot. John B. Cark of Commbia University, and the Rev. Rough H. Thomas of Boston.

### HARRY LEVY ARRESTED. Beath of a Young Woman Who Was Taken In in His House.

Maggle Shields, the twenty-year-old daughter of a widow of 704 Broadway, Williamsburgh, was taken ill on Monday in rooms occupied by Harry Levy at 65 Throop avenue. Levy sum-moned a doctor, who prescribed for her and promised to call again. He didn't do so, and on Monday night the young woman's condition became so bad that Levy carried her to her motaer's house. It is said he waited nearly twenty-four hours before he called a mysician, Dr. Lewis Anderson. The woman died just as the latter reached the house. A few hours before her death she had given premature birth to a child. Dr. Anderson reported the case to the police and Coroner Nason was notified.

Early resterfaly morning Levy was arrested and taken to the Chymer street station, where he said that all he know of the matter was that the woman had teld him she was lit and he had summoned a doctor. The police were directed by the Coroner to datain Levy until the cause of the woman's death could be investigated. Monday night the young woman's condition be-

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Dainty novelties for wedding gifts. Factory prices